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Solicitation of Campaign Funds.—The United States Supreme Court in *United States v. Thayer*, 28 Supreme Court Reporter, 426, held that the federal statute prohibiting the solicitation of campaign funds, in any room or building occupied, in the discharge of official duties, by certain officers or employees, was violated either by an oral or written solicitation, and that where the act consisted of mailing a letter to an employee in such building, it was not complete until the letter was delivered.

The Description of a Firm.—In walking through the streets of any English town one constantly reads, in addition to the name of a tradesman over his shop, the words “from Messrs. So-and-So’s.” The meaning of these words is plain enough. It is that the shop-keeper has previously been in the employment of the firm mentioned, and the statement is made to inspire the public with confidence in his capacity. In *Cundey v. Lervill*, heard before Mr. Justice Parker last week, the plaintiff, who owns the famous tailoring business known as “Poole’s,” sought to restrain the defendants, tailors at Eastbourne, from stating that one of the members of their firm was “from Poole’s.” He had, in fact, been for many years in Poole’s employment, though only as a journeyman. The representation was, therefore, literally true. The plaintiffs, however, suggested that it impliedly suggested that by reason of his employment at Poole’s the particular defendant had qualifications which the nature of his work with that firm could not have enabled him to acquire. Mr. Justice Parker, however, did not consider that there was, in fact, anything in the nature of a false representation. Even if there had been, there was no evidence that the plaintiff had sustained damage, and he held, therefore, that there was no right to an injunction. The decision is clearly sound; for damage is an essential part of the cause of action for false statements, not defamatory in themselves, made with reference to another person’s business. Of course, if there had been any representation that the former employers were in any way connected with the defendants’ business, that would have been a good ground for granting an injunction; but the mere puffing reference to them in the description of the firm was not such a representation, and there remained, therefore, no cause of action.—*London Law Journal*.

Manslaughter by Neglect.—At the Central Criminal Court on April 29, before Mr. Justice A. T. Lawrence, Ellen Simpson was charged with the manslaughter by neglect of her mother, a woman of eighty-three. The mother had an annual income of £120, paid quarterly. The prisoner, who lived with the mother, spent the income largely in drink and neglected the mother, disregarding many